

Yours!

Publication of the

**WINNIPEG COUNCIL
ON REHABILITATION
AND POST-WAR
RECONSTRUCTION**

300 LINDSAY BUILDING, WINNIPEG, CANADA

Vol. I

OCTOBER, 1944

No. 2



The Winnipeg Council on Rehabilitation and Post-War Reconstruction

The Citizens' Committee organized by authority of the Dominion Government under P.C. 4068½ and co-operating in the Field of Reconstruction with Governmental and Citizen Groups

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Publication of the Winnipeg Council on Rehabilitation and Post-War Reconstruction
MANAGING EDITOR, F. K. WILSON, 300 LINDSAY BUILDING, WINNIPEG

Vol. 1

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PLANS vs HUNCHES

As we prepare to face the post-war future, there is grave danger that we may mistake mere paper proposals, vague ideas, pretty pictures, and hunches for plans.

No city, in my opinion, can honestly say that it has a plan for post-war rehabilitation unless it has taken steps to acquire sites for at least the most urgently-needed public works, has under way the advance engineering surveys, and is at work on the specifications and working drawings. The mere intention to modernize the water works and enlarge the sewage treatment plant is inadequate. Good intentions alone build no public improvements and pave but one well-known road.

Some cities are now tackling these preliminaries with intelligence and courage, but too many others are content to speculate rather than plan, and indifferently excuse

their inertia by saying that they will "... wait and see what the Federal Government may do."

No one now knows how much aid from the Federal Government will be available after the war. But as we learned in the pre-war decade, no Federal agency can act quickly and intelligently until it knows what is intended and desired.

Careful preparation pays for itself by eliminating the waste that inevitably results when projects are hastily improvised. Its expense may be compared to the cost of carrying insurance to protect against possible future need. I do not consider myself defrauded of my premiums simply because my house has not yet burned down.

—MAJOR-GENERAL PHILLIP B. FLEMING
(from the *American City*)

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BIBLIOGRAPHY AVAILABLE on Problems of Demobilization and Rehabilitation

A bibliography has been prepared recently by Miss Eleanor Bartheaux of the Carnegie Library, Windsor. The purpose of the bibliography is to present to those persons active on veterans' welfare committees, service club committees, citizens' rehabilitation committees, and others, the latest publications dealing with the problems of demobilization and the adjustment of the discharged serviceman or woman.

The books, documents and periodicals have been selected with the view of acquainting these citizens with this problem in all its phases. The bibliography has been distributed to libraries throughout Canada, and particularly at those centres where citizens' rehabilitation committees have been established. The Winnipeg Library have copies on file for the use of interested citizens.

Planning, Like Democracy, Needs More Than the Experts

"There are two kinds of post-war planning. One kind could only result if the citizenry shrugs its shoulders and leaves the job to the experts. Not many people, certainly not the planners, want that. The other kind of planning will result if an informed group of active citizens in every community arouses public opinion and guides the planners in gradually making each community into a better place for YOUR wife, YOUR children, YOUR neighbors and YOU."

—Architectural Forum.



Activities of the Planning Committees of the Provincial Government

MR. JUSTICE W. J. MAJOR
President, Greater Winnipeg Co-ordinating
Board for War Services

Since the last issue of "You" in June of this year the planning committees of the Manitoba Government have been proceeding along the lines outlined in an article in that issue. Two additional steps might be outlined in particular at this time.

First, Premier Garson has secured the services of Dr. Alan MacLeod, specialist in Agricultural Economics (M.A. University of Saskatchewan, Ph.D. Harvard University) for a period of four months from August 15th. At the request of Premier Garson, Dr. MacLeod has obtained leave of absence from his work of Executive Secretary of the New England Research Council on Marketing and Food Supply. Dr. MacLeod has had a considerable experience with the problems of Western and Canadian Agriculture, having lived most of his life, until 1931, in Western Canada. He was employed as chemist with the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers from 1929-31. His period of leave, four months, will be used to assist the Government of Manitoba in continuing its work on its post-war programme and especially to assist the Advisory Committee on Post-War Planning of the Government, under the Chairmanship of Mr. W. J. Parker.

Second, a Report on "Small Town and Community Planning" is in the press and will be available shortly. This Report is intended to give encouragement and guidance to members of councils and community organizations in post-war planning. The Report is divided into two parts.

Part I of the Report is devoted to a consideration of the procedures for the physical replanning and redevelopment of small towns. Four towns in Manitoba — Morden, Kilnary, Russell, and Minnedosa — were used for experimental purposes. A study was

made of each of these four towns. This study was not undertaken with the view that it would produce final and complete plans which these towns would adopt, but merely to illustrate what might be accomplished if long-range planning were undertaken. The various necessary steps are outlined in the Report which includes plans of these towns. It is fully realized that the work outlined in this Report cannot be accomplished overnight, but it is hoped that many towns in Manitoba may find it desirable to plan now for redevelopment over the next twenty-five to fifty years and that, by planning in advance, the redevelopment of these towns can be controlled and directed by their councils toward the objectives desired by the citizens.

Part II of the Report contains instructions and forms which may be used to estimate the size of the post-war employment problem in a community and to estimate the volume of purchases which may be anticipated during the first year or two after the war. There is also a section which deals with public works and suggests a method by which the amount of deferred maintenance and repair work and the amount of new construction required in a community may be estimated. These steps are all a necessary part of any post-war planning by a community and may be undertaken by local organizations which make themselves responsible for post-war planning.

Many of the towns which submitted lists of post-war projects to the Municipal Committee included water and sewage developments as high priority projects. If these projects are to be ready for implementation at the end of the war a great deal of preliminary work must be done in order to test their feasibility in a particular location and to design and estimate costs of construction. Municipalities desiring

such engineering work have usually found it impossible to obtain competent sanitary engineers. In some cases also, municipalities have hesitated to spend the money necessary to have proper plans and estimates prepared.

It has been ascertained just recently that some engineering assistance for municipalities is obtainable. As an encouragement to Manitoba Municipal Corporations to plan now projects which may be undertaken in the post-war period, the Government has considered the giving of financial assistance toward the preparation of plans for sewer and water systems. The policy approved by the Government is that the Municipal Corporation must first obtain from a competent engineer, a price for his services in preparing a survey, plans and estimates of the cost of the proposed projects, which will be complete except that they

will not include actual details and specifications. If this price is satisfactory to the Municipal Corporation, and to the Municipal Commissioner, and if also the project seems reasonably feasible in the view of the Municipal Commissioner, the Government will advance to the Municipal Corporation an amount equal to one-half of the engineer's price for this work, upon the condition that if the Municipal Corporation proceeds with the construction such advance will be repaid to the province, but if it does not proceed with the construction, the province's share will be considered a non-recoverable grant. This policy, of course, is confined to the field of post-war planning of public works, and its object is, as stated, to encourage municipal corporations to proceed with their plans as quickly as possible.



Town Planning for Winnipeg

by C. E. Joslyn

Chairman,
Winnipeg
Town
Planning
Commission

One of our important objectives in town planning is to provide the facilities for healthful, convenient and happy living for the people of Winnipeg.

This means light, air, privacy and elbow room in residential areas. It calls for convenient transportation facilities to the industrial, shopping, cultural and recreational areas. It requires convenient and safe access for children to schools and playgrounds. Slums and blighted areas will need to be rehabilitated or possibly replanned and rebuilt. Industrial and commercial areas must be planned so that business may prosper and thus provide favorable employment opportunities. These are some of the matters that must be dealt with in building up a master plan for Winnipeg.

You might well ask, "How will such a master plan be created?" Fortunately for us, many cities in the United States and a few in Canada have recently produced master plans. Thus a technique and procedure have been developed which form a pattern for the planning of Winnipeg. We shall secure expert guidance along these lines.

Cities differ in topography, climate, admixture of nationalities, skills of the citizens and in many other ways. The aims and aspirations of the citizens differ. One of our principal objectives is to ascertain the aims and aspirations of the people of Winnipeg in regard to housing, transportation, educational, cultural and recreational facilities. The first step in this direction was to contact over fifty organizations in the City seeking suggestions and advice in the planning of the City. We fully expect to receive invaluable help from many of these sources. Thus the master plan as it develops will be in very truth the plan of the citizens of Winnipeg for their own city.

How long will it take to produce a master plan? The experience of other cities indicates one and a half to two years and sometimes longer.

After the master plan, what? Then come the legislation and city by-laws to make it operative. Blueprints must be prepared for projects and the money found to acquire land and for construction. The master plan will not create a new Winnipeg. But it will give the necessary directions for present and future development. Thus, over a period of years our City should in its outward architectural forms of structures, streets, vistas and open spaces, truly express the spirit and will of the people.

Employment of Returned Men Made Easier

by Gordon E. Konantz

Chairman, Winnipeg Council on Rehabilitation and Post-War Reconstruction

Most of the men who are fighting for Canada today will look to private industry for employment and re-establishment in civilian life. In a few short years they will be the ones to run our mines, our factories, our railroads, our farms and to serve the public in the many service industries of Canada.

It is safe to say that the employers of Canada, large and small, can be depended upon to do their share in showing Canada's appreciation for the services these young men have rendered to their country.

The employer's job is to help the returned man obtain a job that is permanent and that can give him advancement in accordance with his ability.

It is also safe to say that every employer is looking for men who can do a good job. The small storekeeper is looking for good clerks, the barber shop needs a good barber and so on, up the scale to the largest industrial concern

which is always looking for good workmen, for men who can develop into leaders, for men who can learn scientific research. The employers' opportunity lies in hiring these returned men because among them are the leaders of the future and the skillful, reliable workmen who will carry on our services.

The need is simple but certain complications arise as soon as you consider individual cases. Many of the young men in the army came right from school and have never had a job. Others have had very limited experience in civilian life and the absence of 5 years has made great changes in their circumstances and needs.

Had it not been for the war, these young men would have started to learn a trade, a business or a profession when they were 19 and by the time they were 24, would have been on the way up the ladder. Now instead of hiring an extremely young man, an employer is faced with the problem of training a man of greater age with possibly a wife and family to support. The man must have more salary than the boy would have needed. How are we going to overcome that handicap?

Here is one solution that has been worked out in the re-establishment program of the Government:

The Dominion Government, realizing that many men of mature age will have to be trained on the job, have made provisions whereby the Government pays part of the cost and the employer pays part until a man has learned enough to produce a full day's work for a full day's pay. For example, if the job you are able to give a man is worth \$60.00 a month at the beginning of his training period, the Government will make up the balance up to \$100.00 for single or \$120.00 a month for married men with children's allowances extra. As training continues, the employer pays a greater proportion on a schedule agreed upon between the employer and Canadian Vocational Training at the time of employment. Further details are given in the special article on Training in this issue.

This provision makes it easy for an employer to take on a returned man and teach him a job.



J. A. McCulloch

District Chairman, Kiwanis Disabled Veterans' Committees



MR. E. V. CATON

Representing the Manitoba Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada, and Member of the Provincial Advisory Committee on Rehabilitation Training

It gives him the opportunity to train many young men that deserve so well of Canada and to do so without any extra cost. At the same time, it gives the returned man a chance to learn the trade of his choice and keep his family. Both employer and returned man should take full advantage of this provision of the re-establishment program in order that the greatest possible number of Veterans can be profitably employed.

Vocational Training in special schools is also provided for. In many trades the employer may not be able to teach a man on his own premises. A barber might have to go to a barbers' school; an accountant to a business school; an engineer to a university. The Government has provided for vocational training in practically every pursuit in civilian life. During that training the returned man or woman is given living allowances until he becomes established in his work.

There is a danger that vocational training will not be used as much as it should be. The first thing men will think of is "I want a job." They will fear that if they go through a vocational training course, perhaps up to a year, that jobs will become scarce. Yet training is so important for the future that every encouragement must be given them to take such training.

Employers can and should encourage young men to take vocational training. The greatest encouragement they can give is to say: "If you take an accountant's course and

reach a proper grade in it I will give you a job when you are finished." or "If you learn motor mechanics I have a job for you in my shop."

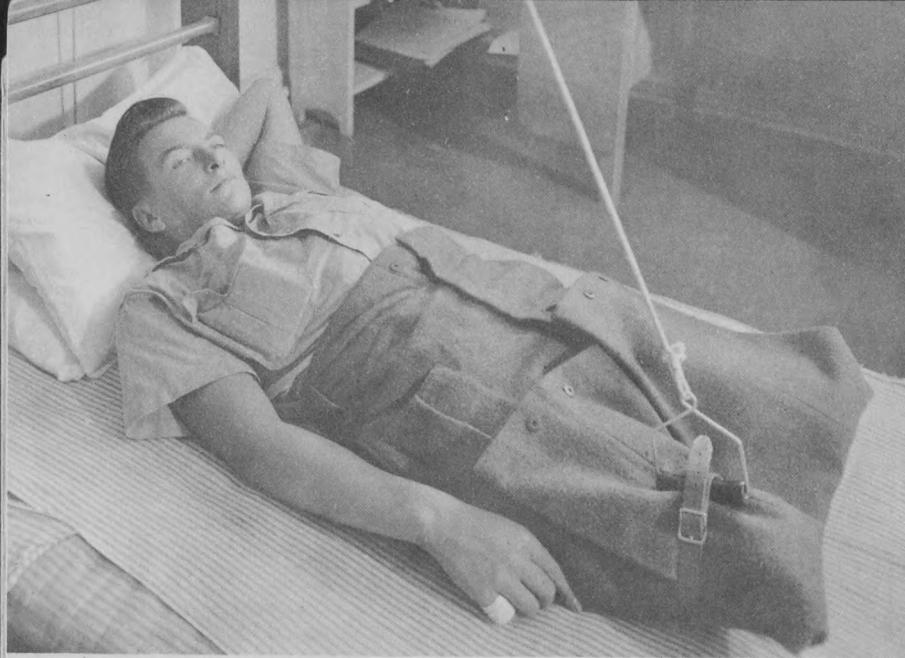
The people in Canada, through their Government, have developed a very generous program for the returned soldier, including substantial cash bonuses, clothing allowances, out-of-work benefits, sickness allowances, opportunity for vocational training, university training and training on the job. Not one of these in itself re-establishes the veteran. Not one of them completes the obligation of the people of Canada towards their fellow citizens who fought this war. Our obligation is only discharged when a returned man is satisfactorily employed in a job that suits his talents and his inclinations.

Every employer — farmer, fisherman, contractor, storekeeper, automobile manufacturer, railroad — has a direct responsibility to provide opportunities to returned men. And he has a further obligation personally to help that man in his difficult readjustment from war to peace. By personal kindness and by definite organized interest on the part of everyone in his organization, the employer can help the veteran make good at that job so that in the end he reaches the best position he can fill.

The economic life of Canada, upon which all depend for their living, will only reach its full possibilities when the returned man is fully re-established in satisfactory, permanent, secure employment. That must be the goal of every employer, large and small.



REV. DR. JOHN L. McINNIS
Chairman, Committee on Education, Rotary Club



A double amputation, wounded at Ortona, Italy; exercising thigh muscles in preparation for artificial limbs.

A Pension is Not the Answer!

by John T. Macpherson

Personal Services Officer, Veterans' Welfare Division

Many people are of the opinion that in as much as there are so few jobs that can be done by the men and women of our armed forces who lose an arm, an eye or a leg in battle that the Government of Canada should provide an adequate pension for those members of our fighting forces who have had their bodies broken by enemy steel. People who hold this opinion may not be aware of the fact: That pensions are given to handicapped veterans to compensate for the loss of earning power in the labour market and that there are many jobs that even the seriously handicapped can do well.

The awarding of a pension to men and women who have lost eyes, or limbs, or legs is not sufficient. These handicapped veterans desire and should have, the opportunity to fit themselves to lead ordinary normal lives. Fortunately the government and people of Canada realize this fact and have developed a progressive program to aid the handicapped to become rehabilitated as normal persons in a suitable job of their choice. Industrial leaders through study and experience have learned that no matter how serious a person's physical handicap may be, there are literally dozens of suitable jobs in each industrial plant that the handicapped can do. With few exceptions, every war casualty is employable. Industrial surveys for disabled persons have proved that handicapped persons have many advantages over those not so handicapped.

These advantages are:

1. Handicapped persons are more conscientious in their work.
2. They have less absenteeism.
3. They have fewer accidents.
4. On the whole, the quality of their work is better and the quantity of work is higher.

Placement of the physically handicapped can be effected with the minimum of loss of efficiency and a minimum industrial risk, provided that the handicapped person is properly trained to do a suitable job.

The disabled person should get work, not merely at any employment, but at the most skilled work of which he is capable. The choice of occupation should depend on the characteristics of the individual other than the handicap. Attention should be focused not on what is gone but on what is left.

All that Science can do, all that training, all that medical treatment, and all that pensions can provide is made available for disabled veterans by the Canadian government. None the less, government agencies alone cannot do all that needs to be done for our handicapped veterans. In the final analysis, it is the fellow citizens of the handicapped who determine whether or not disabled veterans will have an opportunity to lead useful normal lives. Our disabled veterans do not want "pie in the sky." They are prepared to join hands with their folks at home to create a new national life with a higher degree of produc-

tivity, a higher degree of living standards and a fuller freedom. This factor is being realized by service clubs like the Kiwanis who have voluntarily devoted a large part of their program to assist in rehabilitating disabled veterans. Kiwanians agree with John Ruskin, who said: "This is the help beyond all others, find out how to make a people useful and let them earn their money. A useless, dependent existence demoralizes."

Our disabled veterans have bought at a

great personal cost and sacrifice a large stake in this Canada of ours. It is our duty then to help them bridge the gap between war and peace by building upon what physical factors they have left and forgetting about the arms or legs or eyes that are lost. By so doing we shall aid them to make the necessary adjustments to fit them into the creative and business life of the community — this duty approached intelligently, will not be a difficult task, it will be a pleasant opportunity.

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The Permanently Disabled Returned Soldier

By D. BRUCE SHAW

Chairman, Rehabilitation Committee,
Winnipeg Kiwanis Club

The Kiwanis Clubs of Winnipeg and St. Boniface have undertaken as a major objective the rehabilitation of men permanently disabled in the present war and returned to this district.

A Committee of thirty members meets at regular monthly intervals to study the problem of rehabilitation in all its phases. The Kiwanis Club also has representation on the Winnipeg Council on Rehabilitation and Post-War Reconstruction.

Close contact is kept with the Department of Pensions and National Health and through its Personal Services Welfare Officer, Mr. John Macpherson, case histories are received, carefully studied and then assigned to individual members of the Club who are best qualified by temperament, training and experience to handle them. The member, on receiving his assignment, immediately visits his veteran at Deer Lodge Hospital, becomes acquainted with him and regularly repeats his visits until the casualty is ready to leave the Hospital. During this period problems of ultimate civilian occupation are thoroughly discussed and where preparatory training courses are indicated these are arranged and put under way. Finally, help is given in getting the casualty re-established in a suitable and useful occupation. Already twenty cases have been handled and in some of these re-establishment has already been made.

Where casualties, who are domiciled in places other than Winnipeg, are being treated in Hospital here, visits are made to them in the regular way and later the case is transferred to the Kiwanis Club or to another Service Club,

Church organization or Legion in or near his place of domicile, so that the casualty is not lost sight of when discharged from the Hospital.

Plans are being carefully prepared to take care of the increasing number of casualties returning to Canada, who will undoubtedly require the help, guidance and morale building which is the self-imposed duty of the members of the Winnipeg Kiwanis Club to provide.

He lost his leg in Commando operations overseas.
Now training as an artificial limb maker in
the Limb Factory, Deer Lodge Hospital.



Training in Industry with Government Assistance

by R. J. JOHNS

Regional Director of Training, Canadian Vocational Training

The Government plan by which ex-service men and women are TRAINED ON THE JOB is considered by responsible officials to be one of the most direct and effective means of successful occupational adjustment.

Employers will be happy to learn that the creators of this TRAINING ON THE JOB programme expect that a large percentage of discharged persons who receive vocational training in connection with their permanent rehabilitation will secure their finished training in industry. To accomplish this stimulating objective the co-operation of employers is indispensable in industrial plants, commercial establishments, financial institutions, small shops, public utilities, public services, personnel service establishments, and professional offices. The purpose of this brief article is to indicate just what facilities are available, and what procedures are adopted to accelerate the expansion of this training programme.

Briefly, the following steps are being used to place potential learners from the ranks of ex-service men and women in appropriate occupations:

1. Each applicant for training first makes contact with the Veterans' Welfare Office, Lindsay Building. In this department each applicant is given a personal and sympathetic interview concerning his or her occupational choice at the conclusion of which, if the need for training is indicated, the individual is requested to visit the office of the Canadian



The veteran interviews the Departmental Counsellors



Together they visit the prospective Employer-Trainer.



Training starts on an agreed schedule

Vocational Training, 1110 Mc Arthur Building.

2. The appropriate representatives of Canadian Vocational Training undertake to determine the field of work best suited to the aptitudes, interests, and experiences of each individual. Some of the techniques employed are:

- Try-out courses in our Vocational schools are used to check expressed interests and natural aptitudes.
- Probationary periods on the job in specific occupational fields arranged in negotiations with employers are also found to be very helpful.
- In many cases it has been found advantageous to certain applicants that they accept work in specific war industries and postpone rehabilitation training. Recent Dominion regulations provide that vocational training can begin a year after hostilities cease.

3. To bring an employer and prospective trainee together, field men are employed. They can be reached at the Canadian Vocational Training office, 1110 McArthur Building, telephone 93 267. These field representatives are anxious to meet employers to discuss the detailed arrangements through which TRAINING ON THE JOB can be instituted in any occupational field. These representatives are familiar with such details of the plan as:

- The procedures used in determining suitable trainees to meet the characteristic demands of

definite jobs — the right worker for the right job, and the elimination of "the round peg in the square hole" in job adjustment.

- (b) Government financial grants which extend over the full training period.
- (c) Break-down of the training curriculum.
- (d) The follow-up service which is provided to assist both employer and trainee.

4. Employers will also be interested in learning that arrangements exist whereby supplementary training can be provided for trainees. This may take the form of Vocational preparation in evening classes or through correspondence study. Or part-time education may be organized. The Government regulations are exceedingly generous in providing opportunity for trainees to equip themselves with occupational standards which should help to guarantee their permanent rehabilitation.

- 5. After an employer and a C.V.T. repre-



His total pay is wages agreed upon plus departmental allowances.

sentative have agreed that pre-employment training would be helpful in preparing an applicant for suitable placement on the job, vocational training is instituted. This procedure is, indeed, very beneficial to an individual who is not quite sure of his occupational choice.

The problem of selecting a career for the post-war world seems to be a distinct challenge to the majority of applicants and consequently officials of all sections of the Rehabilitation Programme are eager to render wise counselling and practical assistance to all applicants.

Anyone desiring additional information is invited to contact the Canadian Vocational Training office, 1110 McArthur Building, Winnipeg — officials concerned are ready to discuss this rehabilitation project with employers who want to train efficient employees and simultaneously render the unique service to the community of aiding an ex-service person back to acceptable and profitable civilian re-establishment.



He is re-established in civilian life as a skilled worker.

VETERANS' INSURANCE ACT

Parliament has enacted legislation providing Government insurance for veterans on discharge. Except under certain circumstances outlined in the Act, ex-servicemen may purchase life insurance without medical examination. Application for this insurance may be made at any time within three years of discharge; or for those discharged before the Act came into force, within three years of the coming into force of the Act. Widows or

widowers of veterans may apply for the insurance if the veteran has not taken advantage of the Act.

The maximum amount of insurance which may be bought is \$10,000.00. An amount not exceeding \$1,000.00 will be paid in cash on the death of the insured and the remainder, if any, may be paid as a life annuity or as an annuity over a specified period of time. This

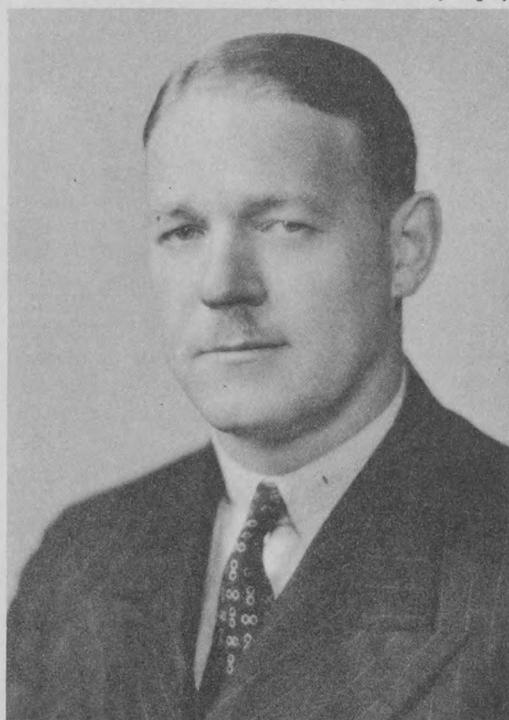
Continued on Page 15

WAR SERVICE GRATUITIES

The War Service Grants Act of 1944 provides for a War Service Gratuity and also makes available, subject to certain exceptions and conditions, a re-establishment credit. Those who are eligible are ex-service personnel who have served on active service in this war either without territorial limitations, or in the Aleutian Islands, and who have been honourably discharged. The amount of the gratuity and credit is based on the period of such service and there is an additional grant for those who have served overseas. In computing the length of service, periods of leave of absence without pay, absence without leave, penal servitude, imprisonment or detention, and periods when pay is forfeited, are not included. The gratuity consists of the basic gratuity payable to everyone, a supplementary gratuity payable to those who have had overseas service and the re-establishment credit.

The basic gratuity is calculated as follows: \$7.50 for each 30 days' service in the Western Hemisphere while enlisted or obligated to serve without territorial limitations; \$15.00 for each 30 days of service overseas or in the Aleutian Islands. These rates are applicable to all ranks.

The supplementary gratuity is 7 days' pay



D. BRUCE SHAW

Chairman, Rehabilitation Committee, Winnipeg
Kiwanis Club

and allowances for every 6 months service overseas or in the Aleutian Islands or proportionately when the service includes periods of less than 6 months. Pay and allowances includes all pay and allowances which were being paid immediately prior to discharge, plus subsistence allowance.

The re-establishment credit is primarily for those members of the Forces who do not elect to take educational, vocational or technical training or benefits under the Veterans' Land Act. This credit is the equivalent of the basic gratuity referred to above, and may be used at any time within a period of ten years for the acquisition of a home; repair or modernization of a home; purchase of furniture; working capital for a profession or business; purchase of tools, equipment or instruments for a trade, profession or business; the purchase of a business; the payment of premiums under any insurance scheme established by the Government; or any other purpose authorized by the Governor-in-Council.

If a man has elected to take educational, vocational or technical training benefits or benefits under the Veterans' Land Act, and these benefits are less than the amount of the Re-Establishment Credit applicable to him, the difference may be made available for any of the purposes specified. If, on the other hand, the Re-Establishment Credit has been used wholly or in part and later an application is made for educational, vocational or technical training benefits or benefits under the Veterans' Land Act, such benefits may be granted, but a compensating adjustment must be made in an amount equivalent to the credit already received.

"Overseas Service" is defined in the Act as follows: "Any service involving duties required to be performed outside of the Western Hemisphere and including service involving duties required to be performed outside of Canada and the United States of America and the territorial waters thereof in aircraft, or anywhere in a sea-going ship of war."

"The Western Hemisphere" is defined in the Act as follows: "The continents of North and South America, the islands adjacent thereto and the territorial waters thereof including Newfoundland, Bermuda and the West Indies but excluding Greenland, Iceland and the Aleutian Islands."

The gratuity will be paid in monthly instalments starting a month after a man's discharge. Under this plan he will receive his rehabilitation grant of 30 days' pay and allowances and his clothing allowance immediately on dis-

charge. The next month he will get his first gratuity payment. This payment will not exceed the amount of one month's pay and allowances which he was receiving at the time of discharge, including provision and lodging allowance in the case of the Navy, or subsistence allowance in the case of the Army and Air Force, all at Canadian rates. These monthly payments will be continued until such time as the gratuity has all been paid.

.....

The War Service Gratuity, or any unpaid balance thereof, is payable under certain conditions to dependents of a sailor, soldier or airman who died while serving, or before the gratuity was fully paid to him.

The gratuity is tax free and may not be assigned or attached for debt. Over payments of service pay and allowance, however, may be deducted from it.

Our Debt TO THE LEGION

In 1941, the Legion, through its Dominion President, Mr. Alex Walker, placed the entire resources of its organization at the disposal of the Government to assist in problems of rehabilitation. That generous offer was gladly accepted by the Government. As a result, some 1,500 Legion Branches across Canada are now planning many services to the young citizen-soldiers of this generation.

Each Branch is setting up its own Rehabilitation Committee. In many of the smaller communities throughout Canada the Legion committee is the community committee for Rehabilitation. In larger towns the Legion is inviting citizens at large to join with them in organizing a Citizens' Committee on Rehabilitation. The services to be rendered have been suggested to each Branch by the Dominion Command and are emphasized at each Provincial and Dominion Convention.

The Winnipeg Council on Rehabilitation and Reconstruction owes a very special debt of gratitude to the Legion. The mainspring of its organization was Lieut. Colonel L. D. M. Baxter, Past President of the Manitoba Command. The President of the Manitoba Command, Major C. Rhodes Smith, M.L.A., is consistently generous of his time and thought to the activities of the Council. Since its inception, Mr. Clyde A. McKenzie, Secretary of the Manitoba Command, has been Honorary Secretary of the Council and has discharged the onerous duties of that office with commendable industry and care. Members of the Legion act on every Committee and in many capacities on the Council itself. We bespeak their continued interest and support in this great community work for a common cause.

Legion Branches throughout the Province are reminded of the desirability of sending the names of officers of every Rehabilitation Committee to the Veterans' Welfare Officer of the Department of Pensions and National Health in Winnipeg. He can supply literature and information which will assist you in your work.



DR. E. CROSSLEY HUNTER
Chairman, Friendly Consultation Committee, Rotary Club

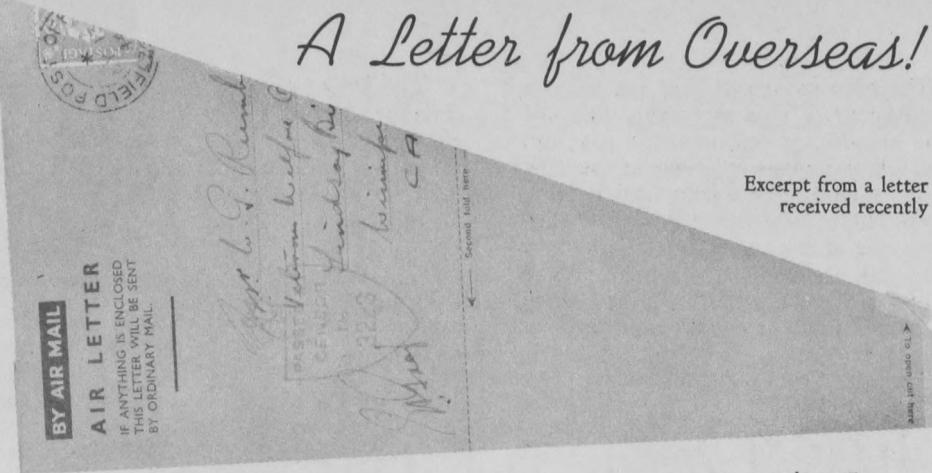
"FUTURE FOR FIGHTERS"

A short film entitled "Future for Fighters," has been prepared as one of the "Canada Carries On" series issued by the National Film Board of Canada. This picture is now released to the various chains of theatres in all parts of Canada. All those interested are requested to watch for advertisements announcing the showing of this film in the near future.

"My guess is, a job isn't going to be enough. These boys will want a place in the sun, responsibility and recognition of that responsibility in a substantial way. I am for them. Can you put that idea across, that we are not doing a fatherly job of providing for them, but rather preparing to share life and its responsibilities with them? That's the way I see it."

—From a letter recently received from an Army officer overseas.

A Letter from Overseas!



Excerpt from a letter
received recently

Post-war re-establishment concerns officers and men more than going up the line and the most ignorant of them are constantly talking about it and asking questions. I think you'll agree it is a mighty important one, first to Canada as a nation, and then to the individual. The men all feel that, leaving politics out of it entirely, Canada has done a marvellous job and our equipment is the finest and most plentiful of any in the world, there can be no question about that. There isn't a thing we want that we don't get, and I may say we are the envy of all the other allied armies over here, and we're pretty proud of it, so the decision is always the same at the end of all discussions, "if Canada can do such a marvellous job now, she must, she must do as equally a marvellous one for the fighting men on their return." Well personally, I believe they will.

Sam G. Major

This is Real Rehabilitation!



E. R. R. MILLS
Chairman, Stony Mountain
Rehabilitation Committee

Stony Mountain is not a large Manitoba community, but it has large ideas about the responsibilities of the community in the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen and women. Its Rehabilitation Committee was the first committee to be organized in the smaller towns of Manitoba. This is what its Chair-

man, Mr. E. R. R. Mills, has to say about the work they are doing:

"A job for every veteran, certainly. That is not the most important part of our work. We also give to our boys the advice that should be given to every ex-serviceman or his next-of-kin in obtaining for him or informing him of the benefits obtainable through the legislation provided. Then we feel that it is necessary that the ex-serviceman or woman must be welcomed into and become once again part of the life and the activities of his community. He should be invited into membership in the church of his choice. He should have an opportunity to join a fraternity in his home town if he so desires. He should be brought in touch with the social associations, and in particular, he should be accepted into the Legion and encouraged to enter into its activities. With this objective in mind, our Committee makes sure that the leaders of our various community activities are brought in touch with each returning serviceman.

"Our community is a small one with a large enlistment, but as much effort and energy is being put into our work of rehabilitation and our returning boys and girls are given as much attention and care as can be given by any rehabilitation committee in the largest city in Canada."

Have You a Rehabilitation Committee in Your Town?

If you have organized a Committee the suggestions hereunder may be of help in your work. If you have still to organize, these suggested activities may indicate functions for a Committee to perform in your town.

At a meeting held in November, 1943, at Montebello, P. Q., the following objects were drafted by Chairmen of a number of Committees which have been operating for some years, and were unanimously adopted by the Conference:

The objects of the Committee shall be to use its influence with a view to the community accepting, in collaboration with the Government authorities, the responsibility for the successful rehabilitation of members of this community who have served in the Forces. The Committee is a recognition of the fact that, in addition to whatever rehabilitation programme Governments may provide, the personal interest of all elements in the community is essential to really successful rehabilitation. To achieve this end the Committee, therefore, dedicates itself to a programme of co-operation between Government agencies and the public in matters of rehabilitation, and in particular accepts the following as outstanding objectives and functions which may be changed or added to from time to time:

- (a) To study and give necessary publicity in the community to all phases of the rehabilitation programme as enacted by the Dominion and Provincial Governments from time to time.
- (b) To become familiar with and to examine and discuss in committee, every benefit and privilege available to discharged personnel.
- (c) To advance suggestions to the proper authorities, Dominion, Provincial or Municipal, regarding those adjustments that may be needed to ensure that the rehabilitation programme is adequate to fit the needs of the community.
- (d) To survey local employment opportunities available for ex-service personnel both fit and disabled.
- (e) To use its influence to stimulate a preference in employment for ex-service personnel in business, industry and government service, whether Dominion, Provincial or Municipal.

- (f) To encourage the development of adequate training facilities and to co-operate in the selection of suitable courses and training programmes for individuals.
- (g) To study and develop employment opportunities for physically handicapped discharged persons in co-operation with such national or other agencies as may be available, and particularly to use its influence to facilitate, wherever possible, the return of discharged members of the Forces to employment with firms with which they had previously served.
- (h) To supplement in all possible ways the services of the Department of Pensions and National Health in the solution of any legal, social or other difficulties which veterans may experience and in this respect to co-operate, where necessary with organizations such as churches, veterans' organizations, service clubs, fraternal associations and welfare agencies.
- (i) To take an interest in and if necessary initiate plans for the reception of returning veterans and if necessary to assist in adjusting their return to the social, recreational and cultural facilities of the community.
- (j) To explore and develop all avenues leading to the successful re-establishment of veterans in the social and economic life of the community, and to co-operate with all agencies having similar objectives.

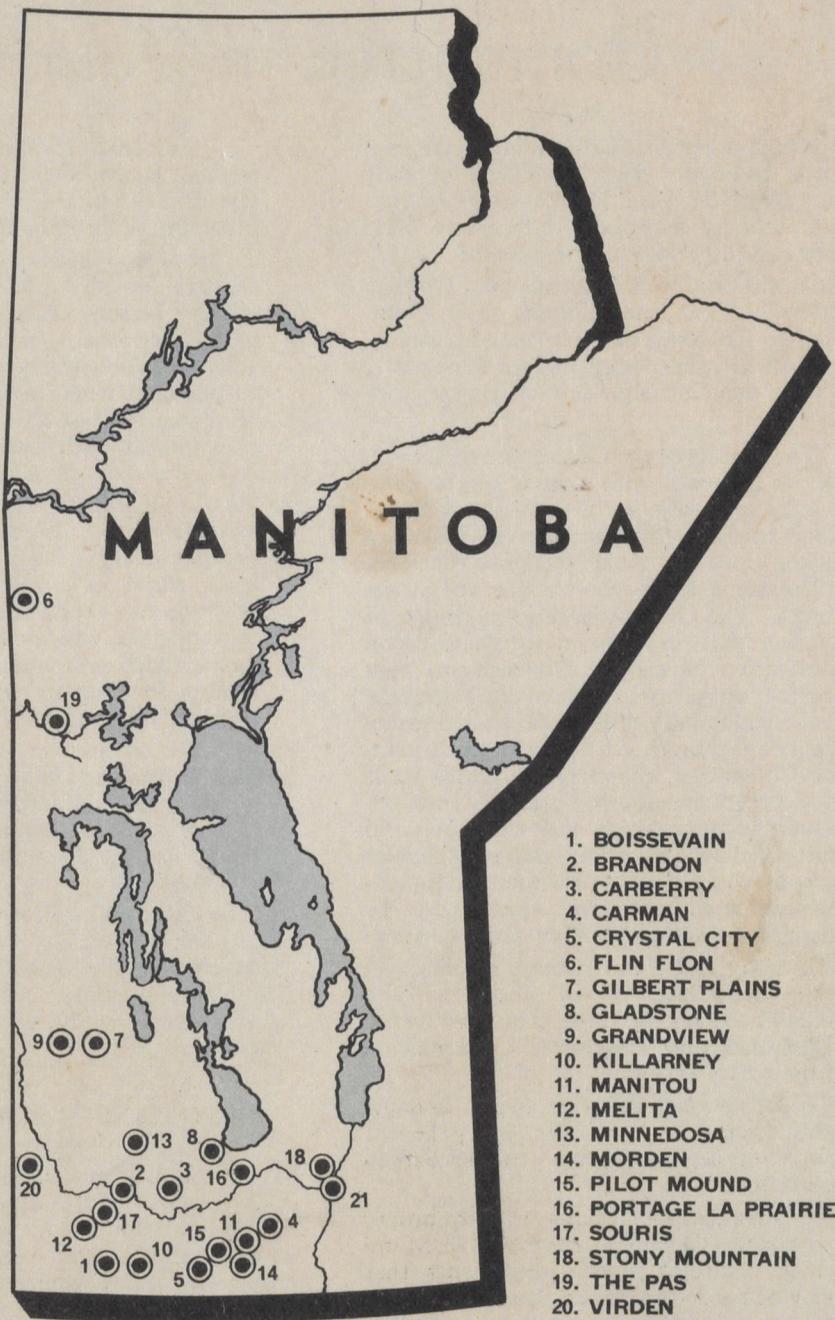
VETERANS' INSURANCE ACT

Concluded from Page 11

payment is made in accordance with the wishes of the insured. In cases where there are no dependents, the amount which will be paid into the estate will be an amount equal to premiums paid with interest at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$. The re-establishment credit may be used for purchase of this insurance.

Under certain conditions as outlined in the Act, provision is made to waive the payment of premiums if the insured becomes totally and permanently disabled before the age of 60 years.

The insurance may be purchased over certain specified terms up to 20 years, or it may be purchased payable either to the age of 65 or to the age of 85 years.



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 HAS BEEN ORGANIZED A VETERANS'
 WELFARE and POST-WAR STUDY GROUP